North-Carolina Standard

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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subscribing.

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The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1854.

AN "INDIGNANT PATRIOT."

The Editor of the Norfolk News, it seems, was an applicant for office under the administration, and having failed, he is quite indignant. He opened recently on the administration, whereupon the Richmond Enquirer has given him a dressing he will not soon forget. The Enquirer says:

How is that? What has kindled the fierce resentment of this indignant patriot? By what sad misfortune did the Administration forfeit the confidence of this faithful friend, and incur the penalty of his undying hate? The mystery is easily solved -the story soon told. The editor of the Norfolk News is an unsuccessful applicant for patronage and a rejected suitor for place. Of the fifty 'thousand clamorous birds of prey who flocked to Washington on the advent of the present Administration, there was none more eager than he in the pursuit of plunder. He flew from department to department with marvellous velocity, and courted official favor with unparalleled importunity. At first ambition determined his selection of place, but he gradually grew less aspiring, and finally concluded to be content with an humble clerkship. Unfortunately his modest worth was not appreciated by the "graceless knaves" of the Cabinet, and he abandoned Washington in deep disgust. The rude repulse shattered his courage, but he soon ralied his forces, and made descent on the Custom House at Norfolk. Here again he met with defeat, but the unconquerable will impelled him to still another effort. Baffled in his pursuit of office, his cupidity took now another direction, and he made application for government advertising, with but indifferent success. This is the man who presumes to impeach the motives of gentlemen, and who makes such parade of his indepen-

The country is somewhat troubled, about this ime, with these "indignant patriots." You may

"Turbulent mutters of stifled treason,"

their expessions of independence of party obligations-by their disinterested regard for the Presilent, fearing as they evidently do, that his Cabinet will destroy both him and the Democracy in the same breath-by their sympathies, ill-concealed, with the factious and disappointed of other States. We are not venturing too far when we say, that ninety-nine out of one hundred of those professing democrats throughout the country, who are urging,

whether privately or publicly, their little objections to the course of the administration; and thus playing into the hands of the Whigs, are either disappointed by the action of the Democracy at the polls, or "indignant" because they failed to get office. The Democratic people know who these "indignant patriots" are, and they will act accordingly. The Washington Correspondent of the Richmond Enquir-

"But, of one thing, you may be assured, the President and his Cabinet are a unit-one in design, one in mutual confidence, one in action. They are men of transcendent ability and experience and affairs. They have all held prominent position in State and national councils, or in important judicial transactions in their own localities. They are patriots, of intellect, of practical wisdom, of common sense and of reflection, applying the experience of the past to the future wants of the community. Their only ambition is to render the government, committed to their care, beneficial to the prosperity and happiness of the people. To this end, they will pursue the even tenor of their way, without regard to unreasonable clamors on the right or left hand of the path. The idea of pleasing every body, exploded with the ancient fable of the man and the ass.

But it would be preposterous to pretend that this administration has not its political opponents. . In this respect it shares the fortunes of the administrations of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jackson and of every other President. Right or wrong, a President will have his political opponents. He enters the ofdee with this expectation. Gen. Pierce is not exempt rom the common allotment."

Capt. Nichols, an eminent architect, of Jackson, ed at Lexington, Holmes county, a few days since. The Mississippian says:

"Capt. Nichols was a native of England. He had been a resident of this State some fifteen or eighteen years. He was the architect of our noble Capitol, of the Governor's mansion, the State prison, the University buildings at Oxford, and many other tastecalossa. Capt. Nichols had attained to extreme old age-85 years. He has left enduring monuments of his genius, and will long be remembered for many excellent qualities as a man and a citizen."

made by the late Mr. Towns of New Haven, assisted act upon them. by A. J. Davis of New York, at that time a pupil Mr. Nichols added the East and West Porticoes, improving the exterior but lessening the size of some of the rooms.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months.

THE GEORGIA DEMOCRACY.

At a Convention composed of the Democratic members of the Legislature of Georgia, and other distinguished men of the party, recently held in the Capitol at Milledgeville, the following Resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the principles and sentiments declared by the National Democratic Convention of 1852, remain in unimpaired strength as the bond which draws together the democracy of every section of our country in sympathy and union, and that the Democratic party of Georgia avail itself of this

occasion to reiterate its cordial acquiesence in them. Resolved, That we recognise in President Pierce, a long tried, patriotic and consistent exponent of these principles and sentiments—that his exposition of them in his Inaugural Address and recent message to Congress meets with our full concurrence, and having unabated confidence in his fidelity to them, we pledge to his administration our cordial support, and view its friends as our friends, its opponents as our opponents.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Georgia emphatically avows its construction of the Baltimore Platform of 1852, in reference to the slavery question to be a distinct repudiation of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso, in any future organization of territory now in our possession, or hereafter to be acquired, and that we cannot recognise any one as belonging to the democratic party, who shall seek to enforce, or shall advocate this principle so repudia-

Resolved, That while our warmest sympathies are due to those Northern Democrats who, amidst the storm of fanaticism on the slavery question, which has raged in past years in their section of the Union, stood firmly by the rights of the South, we recognise as Democrats all our fellow citizens of the North who now stand firmly with us on the platform of the National Democratic party, and are therefore pledged to defend the South from any future assaults upon her institutions.

Resolved, That to the ascendency and integrity of the national democratic party, based as it is upon the principles recognised in its platform, the people of the South can confidently look, as a guarantee for the preservation of the reserved rights of the States, within the Union, and especially of their constitutional rights with reference to the institution of

These Resolutions are full and explicit; they embody the true sentiments of the Southern Democracy in relation to the slavery question and the administration. They are the result of the cordial union recently effected in Georgia between the "Union" and "Southern Rights" Democrats. We "would have been incomplete and unsatisfactory, if the Democrats of Georgia had effected a reconciliation without reference to the administration. Their union is the more solid and stable in being the result of devotion to principle, and they give an earnest of the efficiency of their future service in the party, by striking a blow at the start in behalf of the administration. The moral effect of the action of the Georgia Democracy, will be obvious and decisive. Their declaration of allegiance to the administration, is a terrible blow to the designs of those who reckoned the Democrats of Georgia among the malcontents, while it affords encouragement and support to such as have not wavered in the discharge of their duty.'

The foregoing Resolutions, it will be observed, are silent in relation to the public lands; and yet Georgia is one of the old thirteen, with a debt quite as heavy as that of North Carolina. Her people are content that the old doctrine shall prevail-that the public lands shall remain in the hands of the federal government, to be managed by the government as a "prudent proprietor" would his own lands, for the benefit of all the parties to the compact. So of Tennessee, whose debt will soon reach eight millions of dollars; and so of Virginia, whose debt is some twenty millions. Indeed, Virginia, we believe, has never to this day availed herself of the benefits of the deposite act of 1836; but her portion of the money is in Bank, and though her taxes are very high and her debt quite heavy, yet no one rises in his place in her Assembly and moves, with any prospect of success, that this money shall be accepted and used. North Carolina pursued, and as we think upon the whole, properly, a different course; yet this cannot diminish our admiration for a people, who rather than incur in this respect the shadow of an imputation of dependence on the central government, deliberately and steadily refuse millions of money, and that too at a period when they so much need it to pay their debts and for educational and improve-

The proposition to divide the lands or their proceeds is but a proposition in disguiseto assume the State debts -a policy against which the Republicans of the country have uniformly contended. It is a part of the entire series of federal measures, inseparably intertwined with a protective tariff, a national Bank, assumption of the pecuniary obligations of the States; and it would inevitably lead, sooner or later, to the destruction of State rights and the establishment on their ruins of a splendid consolidated government. There can be no doubt of it. Virginia, Georgia, Tennessee perceive it to be so; Jackson and Calhoun so regarded it; and that Democrat, whatever the present may disclose to threaten or confuse, who sails with the flag-ship, old Virginia, or walks by the lights of Jackson and Calhoun, can neither go astray nor fall. Principle! brother Democrats, principle! Stand to that, and leave consequences to themselves. The people are competent to govern themselves; they understand this question much better than some politicians suppose. They are disgusted, and it is not surprising they should be, at the hypocrisy of Whig leaders on this subject. They were told, in 1840, that they should have their share of the land proceeds; but Whiggery, as soon as it got into power, passed a bill giving some four millions of acres to popular libraries have ever been selected so judiciousthe new States, and providing for distributing certain proceeds among the old States; but at the next session they repealed that portion of the act relating to the old States, and cut them off from the money, but left these millions of acres, and that too of the best lands, in the possession of the new. Their own ful public and private buildings in this State as well as of the North Carolina Capitol at Raleigh, one of the noblest structures on the continent, and of the Alabama Capitol, and other public buildings at Tuscalossa. Cart Nickel Land 11 this State as well lions of acres to the new States; their last National lions of acres to the new States; the last National lions of acres to the new States; the last National lions of acres to the new States; the last National lions of acres to the new States; the last National lions of acres to the new States; the last National lions of acres to the new States in the last National lions of acres to the new States in the last National lions of acres to of Democrats for squandering the lands when not the first bill of the kind has been signed by President Pierce! These facts are known to the people; and The design of the Capitol of North Carolina was they are, we repeat, competent in every respect to

> THE SCCAR INTEREST. Eighty millions of dollars are invested in the sugar business in Florida, Lousiana and Texas, the only States where sugar is made from the cane. The product is over 800,000 hogsheads annually; the importation of foreign sugars is

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

The Potiphar Papers (reprinted from Putnam's Monthly.) These papers would have afforded us many a hearty laugh could we have looked upon the scenes there depicted as a libel or a caricature; but we are satisfied, from our own experience and the testimony of others, that the picture is a sad and sober reality, drawn by a master's hand. That the "best society" here described has any counter part in this country may well be doubted, for it is a misnomer to call this the best society. In the words of our author, "Who make this country? From whom is its character of unparalleled enterprise, heroism and success derived? Who have given it its place in the respect and fear of the world? Who annually recruit its energies, confirm its progress and secure its triumph? Who are its characteristic children, the pith, the sinew, the bone of its prosperity? Who found and direct and continue its manifold institutions of mercy and education? Who are essentially Americans? Indignant friend, these classes, wherever they may be, are the "best society," because they alone are the representatives of its character and cultivation." These papers have no doubt been read by many in the pages of the "Monthly" in which they first appeared, but to those who have not seem them, we can recommend them as affording an hour's entertainment, and perhaps they may cause some deep and serious thoughts on the tendency of the increasing luxury and extravagance prevailing

Health Trip to the Tropies, by N. P. Willis. The writings of Willis are so well known that it is scarcely necessary to do more than give the title and contents of this volume. It seems to consist of a number of letters written by Willis for the Home Journal during his Southern trip, and here collected. We must not look for much earnest or serious thinking in Willis' writings; but there are few who excel him in that lively off-hand description of men and manners, which have the charm of novelty, and is almost equal to seeing with one's own eyes. Among the most interesting letters are those describing the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, one of those natural wonders which would repay a trip across the Atlantic far more even than those old cathedrals and feudal castles which attract so many Americans who have never seen the more mighty and wonderful works of God in their own country. What are all the piles of men's erecting, to this spacious cavern, extending miles under ground and forming halls, domes, pits, mountains, such as the light of the sun never shone upon? Willis seems to have taken a step from the West Indies to Kentucky and back again to the Islands, but we care not for the suddenness of the change since he introduces his readers

to such glorious scenes. For sale at Pomeroy's.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE. We copy from the New York Herald the follow-

ing items of literary intelligence: 'Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is busy with the proof sheets of her "Journal in Europe." A freesoil and progress in general magazine was to have been commenced by her publishers on the beginning the new year; but there was a flare-up of some sort, we believe, and the scheme has been abandon-It is doubtful whether a partizan magazine of the description proposed could be successful, notwithstanding the fact that 400,000 copies of "Un-

cle Tom" have been sold in this country Mr. Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate" is rapidly passing through the press, and will make two very large octavo volumes, printed with small type in double columns. There is a prospect that this work will have a larger sale than any historical comosition ever printed. Already more than fifty thousand copies, at \$5 per copy, have been subscribed for, and it is anticipated that in the first year after its appearance it will attain to a circulation of not less than one hundred thousand copies-a success, for so expensive a publication, without parallel in all the world.

The North American Review has gone into the hands of Crosby & Nichols, of Boston, who have cashiered Professor Bowen, who had nearly run the work into the ground, and engaged Dr. Peabody to be its editor. The Southern Quarterly Review has also changed proprietors, but it will still be edited by Dr. Simms. Dr. Huntington, author of "Alice," "The Forest," &c., has gone to Baltimore to edit the Roman Catholic magazine, published there; and a new review-The Episcopal Quarterly-is to appear in this city in a few days.

William Gilmore Simms is the most prolific of A merican novelists. He has written under various names, nearly as many novels and romances as Mr. James, and he keeps pace with that industrious gentleman in every year's production. A new and very handsome edition of all his works has just been commenced, and will be completed in forty or fifty volumes, of which the series of Revolutionary tales, "The Partisan," "The Yemasee," &c., will make five. His "Poems," in two volumes, will be out next week.

A son of the late Richard Henry Wilde has in preparation the "Life, Letters and Literary Remains" of that accomplished gentleman and elegant scholar. Mr. Wilde is known to have left nearly completed a critical memoir of Dante-Tasso; and, besides his graceful and original poems a collection of Italian ongs, which he had translated while residing in Tus-

Mr. Bancroft's sixth volume, concluding the "History of the American Revolution," is about half printed, and will probably be in the market by the be ginning of February. The author will doubtless proceed immediately with the additional three volumes, to close with Mr. Madison's administration and the second war with Great Britain.

Bohn, the great English publisher—whose boo advantage of intelligent and learned annotation, and e most convenient form-is to commence with the new year a "Historical Library," to comprise the best English historians-Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, &c., -with the best histories from other languages. No nsures for them a circulation wherever the English tengue is understood.

Shiel, the Irish orator, contributed, several years ago, to Campbell's new monthly magazine, a series of "Sketches of the Irish Bar," which Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, who has for some resided in this city, will republish in a few days, with numerous additions. The work will be one of the most entertaining in the whole range of anecdotal biography."

The new Episcopal Church in this City was insecrated on Thursday last by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson. Several Ministers from a distance were in attendance.

PERSONAL. We are pleased to see in the City, in attendance on the Supreme Court, Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, Col. David Reid, of Duplin, Mr. Kelly of Moore, and Mr. Troy, of Anson. Hon. Thomas Ruffin is also in town

Hamilton C. Jones, Esq., of Rowan, has been pointed Reporter of the decisions of the Suprem

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Our reports from the seat of war are, as usual, quite contradictory, but, as far as we are able to digest them into a consistent account, they show a great victory gained by the Russians at Achalrik, on the Armenian frontier, the taking of the important fortress of Alexandropolis by the Turks, the accession of Persia to the Russian side, and the movement of the combined fleets into the Black Sea. We subjoin some of the details:

The news of the disaster at Sinope is officially confirmed, and reached the Porte on the 3d December. Upon the receipt of this information the British and French ambassadors had immediately dispatched two steam-frigates from the combined squadrons to Si nope, and two other steam-frigates to Varna, for the purpose of procuring precise intelligence.

It is stated by the Russian accounts that the Turkish squadron, subsequently destroyed at Sinope, was engaged in conveying forces to attack Soucham Kalch, and that it was pursued into the port of Sinope by

the Russian fleet. It is reported that the British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran has suspended his diplomatic relations with the Persian Government, in consequence of that Power having resolved, as it is said, to take part against the Ottowan Porte, and to march an army to the frontier. This movement on the part of the Shah of Persia had for some time been apprehended,

as h's relations with Turkey were such as to induce

him to take advantage of the increasing difficulties

which encompass the Ottoman empire. The intelligence, however, still requires positive confirmation. Berlin, Dec. 10 .- The Prussian Correspondence, in a semi-official article, says: "The basis of the new project of mediation (that which is put forward by the Four Powers) is the maintenance of the previously existing treaties between Russia and Turkey. The Vienna protocol pronounces in favor of the integrity of the Ottoman empire, but at the same time also, in favor of the maintenance of the treaties of Kutschulk Kainarjil and of Adrianople. Moreover, proceeds the same authority, the proposals for peace which Turkey is invited to make, may be modified by further negotiations, should they not attain the assent of Russia. The negotiations relative to the treaty of peaco will take place directly between the plenipotentiaries of the belligerent Powers, and the participation of European diplomacy will be limited to softening down the opposition of litigous pretensions by this conciliatory intervention. It is evident, says the semi-official writer, that in acting thus the Four Powers have no intention of meddling in the

difference itself, as indeed they have no right to do. VIENNA, Dec. 13 .- the Lloyd states that at the capture of the fort of Safa, near Shef katil, by the Turks, the Russians lost 400 killed. The same journal, and with it the Ost Deutsche Post, announces that in the renewed attack on Shef katil on the 17th the Russians were repulsed with heavy loss. The attempt was made to land troops, but the men, is number 1,800, were compelled to return to thein ships, leaving 400 killed and wounded, and one gun. Schamyl and Selim Pacha, operating in concert, were gradually approaching each other, and taking the fortresses on their line of march. Prince Wollazoff

was surrounded at Titlis, and his retreat was cut off. The Lloyd's despatch states that the large and important fortress of Alexandropolis, or Gumri, was besieged by the Turks; and the Ost Deutsche Post announces its actual capture. The latter journal adds that Redoubt-Kalch, on the Black sea coast, and Kislar had been taken by the Turks.

VIENNA, Thursday morning, 16th.—The Russian General Andronikoff has totally defeated the Turks in a battle at Akabalsik, on the borders of Turkish Armenia. The Turks left 4,000 slain on the field. A RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

The following bulletin was pectad on the Bource at Odessa, on the 5th of December:

"The Russian fleet, under the command of Admiral Nachimoff, has met in the Black Sea a Turkish and Egyptian fleet, composed of eighteen ships-twodeckers, frigates, corvettes, together with two steamers of 500 horse-power, and two others of 300 horsepower. After a long engagement the following Turkish ships have been destroyed or captured:

One of 64 guns; no name given. One of 60 guns; no name given. One of 52 guns; Nezrami Effendi. One of 50 guns; Ahmet Ali. One of 46 guns; Nazim Fessim. One of 22 guns; Fessi Mahmoud. Two steamers of 20 guns each. Two transports.

One ditto, British transport. The engagement took place near Sinope, · Five thousand Turks have been killed, and many taken prisoners. Osman Pasha, who was wounded, has also been taken prisoner. Several officers, both English and French, were on board the Turkish

RESIGNATION OF LORD PALMERSTON. Viscount Palmerston (says the London Times of December 16th) has tendered his resignation of the office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, and has therefore ceased, within the last 48 hours, to form a part of her Majesty's Government, if that resignation has been accepted by the Crown. Whatever may be the surprise which this announcement may excite in the public mind, that surprise will be considerably augmented when the cause which has induced Lord Palmerston to withdraw from the present Administration is accurately known. That cause, we may confidently state, is unconnected with the foreign policy of the Government; it has not arisen out of the difficulties of the Eastern question, nor is it true that the differences of opinion on that subject have manifested themselves with such force as to lead to the retirement of any member of the Administration. The ground on which Lord Palmerston is said to rest his it ability to remain in the present Cabinet, and to share in the responsibility of the measures of the approaching session, is distinctly and exclusively his decided opposition to the Reform bill which has been prepared under the direction of Lord John Russell, and assented to by the other members of the Government. It has been understood for s me weeks past that the projected measure of Parliamentary reform had been referred to a committee of five members of the Cabinet, of whom Lord Palmerston was one; and, as his opposition to schemes of Parliamentary reform was no secret, he was placed on that committee in order that he might have ample opportunities for considering the provisions of the bill and stating his objections to them. Lorld Palmerston, no doubt, gave to the committee the able and vigorous assistance and attention which he is accustomed to devote to public affairs, but it seems, from the result, that his objections to the principle of the measure were to be diminished or over-

FRANCE. FRENCH INTERVENTION.—A French Cabinet courier left Paris on Wednesday, the 14th instant, with despatches to the Ambassador at Constantinople. It is scarcely necessary to say that the despatches he bears must be of the highest importance, and they are be-lieved to contain instructions for the military Ambassador at the Sublime Porte suited to the exigency of the moment. Their purport has not transpired, but it is very naturally surmised that the Admirals are enjoined to carry into execution the orders which they had previously received to protect the Turkish fleets and the Asiatic coast from aggression, and, if aggression be committed, to publish the perpetrator or avenue what they could not prevent or avenge what they could not prevent.

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

The affair at Akalisk is generally exaggerated.
There have been several collisions between Turkish and Russian ships in the Black Sea. Three steamers of the Turkish squadron came in contact with a Russian force in the Black Sea. A severe engagement ensued, from which two of the steamers escaped, and the third, an Egyptian, was blown up by the captain rather than surrender. Towards the end of November, a Turkish brig was driven by stress of weather to Serpent's Island, between the mouth of the Danube and Odessa, where the main part of the ned to be. They fired into and | dwellings were cro

sunk the brig, and every soul on board perished, The Turkish steamers that were sent out with arms and ammunition for the Caucasus returned safely to Constantinople, on 29th November, having indeed their cargoes in safety. An engagement took place between the steamers and a Russian frigate and brig, but the latter withdrew in a very dismentled state to the roadstead of Sohound. The entire Turkish flete isjunder orders to enter the Black Sea. At Cheflikir a Russian force was repulsed with great loss. One steamer was knocked to pieces,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO LIVERPOOL. VIENNA, Friday evening, Dec. 16.-The Turkish embassy has received advices warranting the conclusion that the combined fleets have entered the Black

SEMLIN, Dec. 11 .- Official advices state that the Russians attacked the Turkish entrenchments at Kalafat.

PARIS, Friday evening.—It is currently reported that the allied fleets have been ordered into the Black

LONDON, Saturday morning.—The Turkish Embas-sy has received advices of the Sinope engagement. They do not differ much from the published accounts. The Russians lost two of their largest ships. The town was totally destroyed.

The opinion very general prevails that Lord Palmerston did retire on account of Eastern politics. Lord John Russel is spoken of as his successor. Lord Lansdowne is also expected to resign. Lord Panmure (Fox Maule) has been sent for by the

HIGH PRICE OF HANDS. The last Murfreesborough Gazette says:

"Yesterday several negroes, belonging to the estates of David Gatling and Wm. H. Sears, were hired out publicly in this place, for the ensuing year, at prices ranging from \$110 to \$114. One negro man brought \$130. These prices were given for ordinary field hands."

The Norfolk Argus says:

"We have never known the demand for negroes greater, nor that description of labor scarcer or higher than at the present season. Such is the price asked that it will operate seriously on that portion of the farming interest which has to rely chiefly on hired help. Many of our farmers, rather than engage at the present rates, consider it more prudent to curtail materially their agricultural operations. Ordinary field hands have commanded as high as one hundred and fifty dollars, and No. 1 laborers have readily brought \$225, accompanied with a life insurance for the value of the slave. The great demand for laborers in this section proceeds from the turpentine regions in North and South Carolina and Georgia, as well as the works of railroad improvements which are soon to commence, and we fear that considerable onvenience will be expe in the prosecution of these schemes."

Negro men have hired in this region, for turpentine getting, for from \$175 to \$250, taxes and insurance being cheerfully paid by the persons hiring. Indeed the mining, timber and turpentine interests have created such a demand for labor that the result must be more or less injurious, at least for a time, to the agricultural interest. A farmer can hardly afford to pay \$150 to \$200 for hands, notwithstanding the prices of grain, cotton, and tobacco are now better than for years past. We are gratified, however, that labor is in such demand among us. Much more of it than heretofore will be brought into requisition, and the wealth of the State will be proportionally augmented

For the Standard.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 31, 1853. MR. HOLD X: Sir-I am pleased to see that Mr Rencher, Chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, has requested that body to assemble in your city on the 20th of next month. I trust the Committee will come forward with promptness and zeal, and in a spirit of harmony prepare the armor and sharpen the steel for the fight, which from all the lights before us-the early movement of the enemy-and the determination so emphatically expressed in certain quarters to "maintain the faith delivered by the fathers"-will certainly be a warm one.

I trust the meeting will be unanimous upon one subject-the subject of the Public Lands-and that no member of the same will be disposed to fly off in a tangent from the safe and wholesome course of the party upon the subject; and, Sir, let me add to the warm congratulations of other members of the party for your course upon that subject, and especially your course in the last Congressional campaign, my own thanks and the assurance of Democratic support and cooperation throughout the State. As a Western man in feeling and interest, I sincerely trust that no unhappy feuds and new-fangled principles may be brought forward. Let us have the same old race, over again, and let the battle be fought in the same old way, and as nearly as possible by the same invincible and matchless champion. It is true we cannot have the gallant David S. Reid, but if you will allow the suggestion, there is a gentleman and a champion in the person of Col. David Reid of Duplin, well worthy to be his successor in the field and in the Chair. Col. Reid has for several years served his party and his constituents ably and faithfully in both branches of the General Assembly—was upon the Democratic Electoral ticket, in 1844—is an able lawyer, a clear headed and successful politician, a high minded and amiable man. I suggest his name in all deference to the choice of others, and without disparagement to the claims of other gentlemen whose names I see proposed. A DEMOCRAT.

A New Piano. It is well known that Liszt, considered by many the greatest pianist in the world has withdrawn himself from public life for a year or two past. "Spiridion," the entertaining Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas, says his retirement was caused by dissatisfaction with the piano-it would no longer accomplish his desires. He has accordingly devoted all his energies to the production of a new instrument, and the best piano-makers of Germany and Russia- were employed in the task. The work is said to be accomplished, and "Spiridion"

"M. Alexandre wrote to him recently, informing him that he had succeeded in making the desired instrument. M. Liszt flew hither. M. Alexandre's invention is not merely a piano; there are three fingerboards, superposed one on the other, and which give to the player power of combining all the effects of a to a fruitful field," the rest of the trees of his forest full orchestra, two of the finger-boards are pianos, are so few that a child may write them. The cedthe other calls into existence flutes, clarionettes, are of Lebanon scarcely occupy a space equal to two hauthois, violins, violoncellos, human voices—every—acres of ground! But Lebanon is a fruitful field; the thing, an organ, wind instrument, cord instruments. The piane may now join the stage coach, and signal telegraph, and the other discarded wonders of our ancestors. Its day is ending."

BAYARD TAYLOR. The New York Tribune an-nounces the arrival home of Mr. Bayard Taylor, its corresponding editor. The Tribune states that Mr. Taylor will at once devote himself to preparing his travels for publication, and a book on Africa may soon be expected from his pen. He will also be heard as a lecturer in different parts of the country, numerous and pressing invitations having preceded

SALE EXTRAORDINARY. Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore Sale Extraordinary. Mr. J. L. Bryan, or moore county, sold at Public Auction, on the 20th inst., a pack of ten Hounds, trained for hunting runaways, for the sum of \$1540. The highest price paid for any one dog was \$301, lowest price \$75; average for the ten \$154. The terms of sale were 6 months' credit, with approved security and interest from date. Fayetteville Observer.

e 1st January, was

A TRUE STORY.

Many years since, a boy, who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment iu Boston, where his favorite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and setting himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around, to be sure that no one was listening, and then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Beethoven, which at that time, so suited his eapacity, and suited his heart. Borne away in a deicious musical revere, he did not for some time observe, that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which, being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for it was he then asked the boy if he would like to come and live among those pianos; discoursing just such music to purchasers; thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were before the boy; and wondering at the proposition, he timidly thanked the proprietor and

Years passed away. School and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but still the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, and down up-on the crowded "Washington-street" below. Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical and pleasant voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a single magnificent diamond pin in his bosom; the only contrast in his appearance was the clean white apron of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who wealthy as he was, had his own little working cabinet, with an exquisite set of tools, and there put the finishing touch to each of his beautiful instruments; a touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor enquired kindly of the young man as to his plans for

ife. These alas, were undetermined. The voice of music was more fascinating than ever; but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wishes and expectations of his friends. Music, however, was his first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought, if he could but go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the word was before him; music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quictest tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "Well, but then, if the sum of fice hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could easily supply you with that.'

The world grew dim before him, and the young man almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself, there was the same quiet gentle-man standing beside him, and looking pleasantly out

of the window. Two months afterward the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the alloted time, and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of artistic culture, and whatever of success in life, as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble-hearted Macaenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life will never cease to cher-

ish the memory of his first and best iriend.

That noble friend was Jonas Chickening of Bos ton, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present editor of the N. Y. Musical World-the writer of this article :- and nothing would have prevented a grateful declaration of this noble deed, but the unwilling condition absolutely imposed-of silence: that the circumstance should be revealed to none but parents. But such a condition is surely canceled by death; and a long-repressed gratitude must, at length, proclaim itself to the world. Musical World and Times.

ESCAPE OF SMITH O'BRIEN. It has been already mentioned in this paper, that a report had reached New York that Smith O'Brien had escaped from Van Dieman's Land. It is said that a letter was received by the steamer of Friday, at the Citizen office, announcing the fact that the family of Smith O'Brien, at Limerick, had received authentic intelligence of his escape. The letter, dated at Dublin, stating the particulars of his flight, will appear in the first number of the Citizen, which is the new paper soon to be published by John Mitchel.

The Freeman's Journal has the following from the Limerick (Ireland) Reporter, dated Dec. 15: "We have just been handed a letter from a highly respectable Irishman, resident in Melbourne, giving full details of the escape of Smith O'Brien from the penal exile to which the British government doomed him, and from which he has been released by the courage and fidelity of a few friends in the colony, and the sympathizing aid of the commander of an American trading vessel which was in the offining to take him away to the free shores of Columbia. There is no doubt whatever of the fact; and we need not state that we feel considerable pleasure in being the first medium of announcing it. The writer of this letter was one of those who assisted Smith O'Brien in his escape. We may add that Smith O'Brien was bound be no parole.'

ELOQUENCE. During an address delivered by a young orator, in a debating society the speaker attempting to describe the beauties of nature, and touching upon the scenes of a thunder storm he had witnessed once upon a time, his fountain of eloquence could no longer withold itself, and he burst forth in the following strain: "Why I tell you Mr. President, the roaring of the thunder was heard far and wide, and reminded those who heard it of the elattering of the hoofs of so many wild horses crossing a bridge over a creek where the little fishes were seen skip ping about from puddle to puddle—the lightnings flashed and flashed, every now and then the whole heavens looked as though it was lighted up with tallow candles and them all snuffed!

The Cedars of Lebanon have diminished from a forest to a sacred grove, guarded by a priest and pro-tected by a superstition. The prophecy of Isaiah has long since been fulfilled, and "Lebanon is turned insulberry tree yields its luscious fruit, and its useful leaves, with graceful luxuriance; and in its valleys the harvests wave spontaneously in autumn.

New Quarterly Review for October.

CONGRESS-SATURDAY.

The Senate did not sit to-day.
In the House various reports, petitions &c., were presented and appropriately referred. Mr. Bissell reported a joint resolution, presenting the thanks of Congress and a sword to Major General John E. Wool for gallant services in the war with Mexico.

The House adjourned until Tuesday.

A gentleman said to Colonel Benton to-day, "Colonel, there are some who think Senator Gwin rather got the best of you." Col. Benton replied: "I'll cut Gwin to pieces, sir. Yes, sir, I'll cut him to pieces, sir; yes, sir, I'll cut him to pieces, sir; yes, sir, I'll cut him to pieces, sir."